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AT'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
with rain. Temp. 18-5 (50-41). To-
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day, 18-5 (64-41). LONDON: Sunny with
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ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2.

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CAPTAIN SPEAKS—Bulgarian trawler captain Peter Donchev talks with newsmen in New York Saturday after U.S. Coast Guard seized his vessel for fishing in territorial waters. He denied that he was inside 2-mile limit. In background are a Bulgarian consulate representative and an unidentified Coast Guard officer.

Coast Guard in Hot Pursuit

Bulgarian Trawler Seized off N.J. for Illegal Fishing

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—A 270-ton Bulgarian trawler carrying 100 men and a 120-ton catch of fish was seized in international waters off the New Jersey coast early yesterday by the U.S. Coast Guard cutter, the *Ward*. The cutter was pursuing the *Donchev* after it allegedly fished illegally inside the 12-mile limit.

Donchev, the captain, was taken aboard the cutter and the trawler was towed to New York City. Donchev denied being inside the 12-mile limit.

Donchev, who was taken aboard the cutter, was taken to the U.S. Coast Guard cutter, the *Ward*. Donchev denied being inside the 12-mile limit.

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Ervin Unit Puts Off Its Hearings

Trial Risk Seen; Future in Doubt

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—The Senate Watergate committee yesterday postponed for an indefinite period the two weeks of hearings it was scheduled to begin on Tuesday.

The chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., said that the postponement was needed to avoid prejudicing the trial of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans in New York on charges of obstruction of justice and lying to a U.S. grand jury.

The postponement increases the possibility that the hearings may never resume, according to committee sources.

In three days of hearings scheduled to begin Tuesday, the committee was to have probed a campaign contribution of \$100,000 made in two \$50,000 payments from billionaire Howard Hughes to President Nixon's friend, Charles G. (Bebe) Rebozo.

The committee has heard conflicting statements about the purpose of the contribution. According to one version, a sworn deposition by former Hughes aide Robert A. Mahon, Mr. Mitchell reversed the Justice Department Anti-Trust Division's objection to Mr. Hughes's acquisition of the Dunes Hotel in Las Vegas after the second \$50,000 was given to Mr. Rebozo in 1970.

Mr. Mahon was to be a witness during next week's hearings, along with Mr. Rebozo and Richard G. Danner, a Hughes aide who delivered the money from Mr. Hughes to Mr. Rebozo.

During a closed-door meeting of the committee Wednesday, Mr. Ervin said he was not "examining evidence the White House says will clear Nixon."

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R., Conn., opposing resumption of the hearings, argued that they could prejudice Mr. Mitchell's trial and would be unfair to Mr. Stans, who he said could not appear before the committee to defend himself.

A representative of the U.S. attorney's office in New York apparently contacted Sen. Ervin late Friday or yesterday morning to express concern that the hearings would prejudice the Mitchell-Stans trial. Sen. Ervin reportedly told that the prosecutors wanted the hearings delayed until after a jury has been picked.

Jury-Shielding
The jurors could then be sequestered—a move that would shield them from any adverse publicity to Mr. Mitchell that the hearings might produce. The trial reportedly is scheduled to begin on Feb. 19, although the date has not been announced.

The committee voted by a 4-3 majority Wednesday to resume the hearings, with all three Republicans opposed.

The committee vice-chairman, Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R., Tenn., told newsmen Wednesday that it was time to "stand aside and give center stage to the House Judiciary Committee," which is preparing to hold hearings on House members' proposals that President Nixon be impeached.

A federal grand jury, in indicting financier Robert L. Vesco with the two former Nixon cabinet officers last May, said that Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans agreed to a \$200,000 campaign contribution from Mr. Vesco in return for a promise to help him with difficulties he was having with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In other Watergate-case developments: The Association of the Bar of the City of New York said yesterday that a president may be impeached and removed from office.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



LINE-UP—Israeli soldiers at a camp in the Sinai desert hung flak jackets and helmets on stakes as a joke before pulling back from positions Saturday under the disengagement agreement with Egypt which was signed Jan. 18.

Insists POW List Be Issued First

Israel Reaffirms Terms for Syria

Jerusalem, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Israel's cabinet reiterated today that the negotiation of a separation-of-forces agreement with Syria could begin only after Damascus released the names of Israeli prisoners of war and allowed them to return to their homes.

The cabinet communiqué said the government appreciated the achievements of Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. David Elazar, both before and during the October war and had full confidence in him. Gen. Elazar has been a target of Gen. Sharon's criticism.

Government officials denied today an American newspaper report that Israeli and Jordanian officers have recently met on their common border to discuss a separation-of-forces agreement.

A statement from the office of Premier Golda Meir said, "No meetings between Israeli and Jordanian officers have taken place regarding an agreement on separation of their forces or on any other subject."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "No such meeting has taken place. This is a figment of the imagination of the sources."

Reporting on the Golan Heights clashes, the Israeli Army spokesman accused the Syrians of opening artillery fire at noon in scattered parts of the front. Israel said that, unlike yesterday when one Israeli soldier was killed and two wounded, there were no Israeli casualties today.

In Damascus, Syria claimed its forces inflicted 40 casualties on the Israelis in two clashes on the Golan Heights.

A military spokesman said that the Syrians also destroyed 11 gun batteries, three tanks, an arm dump, an oil depot and other Israeli equipment.

He said four Syrians, including two civilians, were wounded when a Syrian vehicle was hit.

According to Israel's timetable for withdrawal from the west bank of the Suez Canal, Israeli forces will be entirely out of the area south of the Cairo-Suez road by tomorrow morning, army sources said.

Withdrawal activity was halted yesterday for the Sabbath. The chief military rabbi ruled that a withdrawal, unlike a battle, was not a matter of life and death, in which case work would take precedence over the Sabbath rest.

UNEP Reported Satisfied
CAIRO, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The United Nations Emergency Force is satisfied that the first phase of Israeli withdrawals from the west bank of the Suez Canal is proceeding according to plan, diplomatic sources said today.

Today was the third day of implementation of the disengagement agreement, under which the Israelis will pull out completely from the west bank of the canal and then eastward to a new line in Sinai just west of key mountain passes.

A UNEP spokesman said the Israelis will hand over the evacuated area south of the Cairo-Suez road to UNEP tomorrow morning. Six hours later, UNEP will turn it over to Egyptian forces, he said.

The handover to Egypt will free Suez city and part of the Egyptian Third Army from Israeli encirclement.

The cabinet decision was made at a six-hour session during which a report on ideas brought back from talks in Damascus last week by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was considered.

Cabinet sources said the report had occupied only a small part of the unusually long weekly session. Most of the time was used, the sources said, in considering the economic situation and a re-

port on accusations made by the former commander of the southern front, Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, now an opposition member of the Knesset.

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Saudis Bid For Lower Oil Prices

World Economic Problems Cited

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (WP).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia is preparing "very important steps" aimed at reducing crude oil prices and thus averting worldwide economic problems, his oil minister said here today.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, who is considered the Arab world's leading oil expert, said the reduction was being proposed because "we know that the present prices are not only causing some serious problems in the balance of payments of so many nations, whether they are developing nations or industrialized nations."

In public appearances and meetings with Japanese leaders, Sheikh Yamani said that Saudi Arabia alone will not be able to determine future petroleum prices since this is a "joint decision" by producing countries. By invoking King Faisal's name, however, he indicated that the full weight of Saudi Arabia—the largest Arab producer—will be behind the idea of a price reduction.

No Specifications
Sheikh Yamani did not specify what King Faisal's important steps will be or what new price his country would propose. Further indications of the Saudi stand may emerge from the meeting of technical experts from 12 oil-producing countries scheduled to begin tomorrow in Vienna.

Algerian Industry and Energy Minister Belaid Abdesslem, who joined in representing Arab nations in discussions with Japan.

U.S. oil firms seen unhurt by proposed tax revisions.
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Havana Prepares Big Welcome

Brezhnev Arrives in Cuba Today

From Wire Dispatches
MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev will go to Cuba tomorrow on a visit expected to last until next Sunday.

A Havana broadcast yesterday said "a great popular reception" will be prepared by the government of Fidel Castro for the Soviet leader. Mr. Brezhnev's arrival will be televised to Russia by satellite, the broadcast said. It will confirm to the world the profound ideological and political friendship between the parties and leaders of Russia and Cuba, the president of the Cuban-Soviet Friend-

ship Association, Zolfo Merinello, said last week.
 Mr. Brezhnev's visit, the first by a Soviet leader since Premier Alexei M. Kosygin went to Cuba in October, 1971, was announced several weeks ago but the exact date of his arrival was not made public until this weekend.

Economic Dependence

The top subjects for discussion apparently will be Cuba's continued dependence on Soviet economic and military aid and future Communist strategy against China. The Kremlin leader is also expected to confer with Latin-American Communist

concerning Soviet policy in the light of the collapse of the Marxist government in Chile. Although it is only five years since Moscow punished Cuba by cutting off its oil deliveries because Mr. Castro was trying to develop equally close ties with Peking, Cuba is now considered a firm member of the Soviet satellite system.

Cuba joined the Moscow-dominated Comecon trading group, which includes all the Eastern European countries plus Mongolia, 18 months ago and has just been admitted to the Communist bloc's two development banks.

These moves have reinforced Moscow's claim that the Comecon group is expandable and also opened the way for other socialist countries to take over some of the burden of supporting the Cubans.

It is estimated that the Soviet Union spends the equivalent of \$1 million a day on more to support Cuba. The total Cuban debt owed to the Kremlin is well over \$3 billion.

Soviet Merchant Marine Minister Timofey Gushchenko said last week that the Soviet Union controls half of Cuba's foreign trade. In 1973, Soviet ships made more than 1,700 trips to Cuba and on any one day there will be 100 Soviet vessels on the sea between the two countries.

Come Back Empty

Many of the ships coming back to the Soviet Union from Havana are empty because the Russians regularly export more to Cuba than they import. Most of the empty ships are tankers which carried oil to the island.

Through 1970, the Cubans had been able to deliver only half of the sugar promised as payment for the aid. Mr. Castro, in a visit to Moscow a year ago, won postponement of debt repayment from this year to 1985.

This economic dependence on the Soviet Union has been reinforced by the military supplies the Kremlin has poured into the island. There are reported to be Soviet advisers up to the battalion level in the Cuban Army and 50 Soviet officers are assigned to the Cuban General Staff.

On the ideological front, the Russians are busy worldwide gathering support for an eventual international Communist party conference that would expel the Chinese from the Marxist movement.

The Kremlin is dispensing the propaganda line that capitalism has entered a stage of serious deterioration that brings new revolutions closer.

Mr. Brezhnev is designed to show that the Brezhnev policy of peace and cooperation with capitalism has not delayed the inevitable collapse of the capitalists, while restraining ultra-leftists who are demanding immediate armed revolution in some countries.

Britain Could Go On 2½-Day Week If Miners Strike

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Britain could be reduced to a 2½-day week if the coal miners go on strike, the country's energy secretary said today.

"It's a question of endurance," Lord Carrington said in a radio interview. "We have to see that things that really matter—like hospitals, sewage and so on—get enough power to make life possible."

He said it was impossible to guess how long the country could go on if the miners carried out their threat to strike beginning Feb. 10 to support a pay claim which the government has rejected as beyond the limits of its anti-inflation laws.

One estimate, published by the Sunday Times, said the country could limp through until summer provided four conditions were met. These were: severe power rationing that would put the country on a 2½-day week instead of the present three-day emergency oil supplies from the Middle East, effective movement of fuel past picket lines and a continuation of the unexpectedly mild winter.

Air Pollution From Europe Found At Arctic Circle, OECD Study Says

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Air pollution carried at heights of 6,000 feet and spreading thousands of miles has reached as far as the Arctic, experts report.

The 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said a study found that "long-range intercontinental pollution of the atmosphere, that is pollution carried at altitudes of up to 2,000 meters, over distances of several thousand kilometers and across national frontiers, is a fact."

The study started in 1972 with the participation of 10 OECD countries of the 24 members in the group of most developed non-Communist nations.

In its first report, the group said there was a significant increase in pollution levels in places as distant as the north of Norway, which is inside the Arctic Circle, and the Faroe Islands between the tip of the British Isles and Iceland.

The experts said the main areas of pollution emission are Britain, the Ruhr Valley of West Germany and parts of the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

Outside of the OECD the major polluters are East Germany and parts of Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The OECD said: "Based on the findings of the report, possible guidelines proposed by the organization's Environment Committee aimed at reducing emissions of sulphur oxides and particulate matter... are under study in member countries."



VIGIL IN PHNOM PENH—Two Cambodian boys sit beside shrouded body of their mother, who was killed Saturday night when insurgents shelled a residential section of the city.

58,000 Soldiers Reported Killed

No Hope of Peace in Vietnam One Year After the Cease-Fire

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—On the first anniversary of the Vietnam cease-fire, there is no hope of peace here.

American, Soviet and Chinese weapons continue to pour in, along with North Vietnamese soldiers. Saigon's army remains at more than a million—about what it was a year ago. The two sides have charged one another with more than 235,000 cease-fire violations and 58,000 soldiers have reportedly been killed since the cease-fire was signed.

Six years of war have profoundly changed the way Americans think about foreign policy, its possibilities and limitations, yet the American community here of about 6,700 persons seems the most disappointed of all at what the cease-fire has failed to bring. The Americans seem somewhat surprised that the level of violence was as high as it was during the year, and that the peacekeeping and political machinery envisaged in the Paris accords failed so utterly to have any meaning.

There seems to be surprise and worry, too, that South Vietnam's economy continues to decline, that foreign investors do not seem interested, and that the U.S. Congress has not appropriated nearly enough postwar aid to keep South Vietnam from slipping toward economic disaster.

Victory Strategies

There is no surprise among Vietnamese, however. During the year, the two sides continued relentlessly to pursue their strategies for victory, gnawing away at one another with rugged political and military sophistication.

The year saw President Nguyen Van Thieu, at first frightened of what the departure of the Americans might bring, strengthening his grip on most of the country's political institutions.

He gained firm control of both houses of the legislature, over the judiciary, the bureaucracy, the province chiefs and his still weakening "third-force" political opposition. With a recent constitutional amendment, he now can run for a third term and serve until 1980.

An international controversy developed during the year over how many political prisoners Saigon might be keeping—an issue that America's special sensitivities made particularly important in the U.S. Congress.

Some of Mr. Thieu's political opponents drew American visitors and other observers charged there are as many as 200,000 political prisoners, many of whom are kept in inhumane conditions.

Hanoi's spokesmen also pressed this view, and Saigon responded that it was a lie.

S. Vietnam Urges North to Join in Diplomatic Ties

SAIGON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—South Vietnam proposed yesterday that Saigon and Hanoi establish diplomatic relations "in a new effort to break the deadlock and to explore all the paths susceptible to lead to peace."

In a news conference, South Vietnam's foreign minister, Vuong Van Bac, said his country was making the offer to Hanoi with the hope that "the two sides can also discuss all measures aimed at reducing the tension in South Vietnam, as well as at defending the long-range interests of the Vietnamese nation."

In answer to questions, Mr. Bac also said he hoped the two countries could discuss the Chinese attack and seizure of the Paracel Islands last week in the South China Sea. South Vietnam had claimed the uninhabited archipelago.

Since North Vietnam and South Vietnam came into existence after the French defeat in 1954, the two countries have never had diplomatic relations.

Hanoi's possible response is not certain. Saigon made a similar offer of diplomatic recognition about the time of the signing of the Paris agreement and it was never taken up by Hanoi.

Cambodians Move to Halt Rebel Drive

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 27 (AP).—Government troops struck at the center of the insurgent drive toward Phnom Penh yesterday, retaking a two-mile stretch along the city's southern front, field reports said.

The government move was an initial step toward eliminating the almost daily artillery barrages against the capital, which began Dec. 23, and so far have killed 145 persons and wounded 354. The bulk of the casualties have occurred in the last three days.

Last night, the insurgents blasted the city's crowded slums with more than 100 artillery shells, setting wooden homes afire and driving thousands of people from the area.

It was the worst of three straight nights of shelling and one of the worst attacks on Phnom Penh since the Cambodian war started in April, 1970.

The field reports said that government troops recaptured the village of Prek Ea and an area along the Prek Tnot River stretching from Baku to Fou Rolum villages.

The Prek Tnot River is considered the southern defense line of the capital. The insurgents are believed to have at least two 105-mm howitzers within the area toward Phnom Penh.

Field reports said that some of the insurgent troops were pulling back across the Prek Tnot to the south, leaving small elements behind to hinder an anticipated government advance.

But fighting was still heavy in the western sector of the front. Government positions along the southern front continued to receive intense insurgent fire. Seven 105-mm rounds fell into a government base camp about four miles southwest of Phnom Penh, wounding five soldiers.

About 6,000 government troops are concentrated along the 10-mile-long southern front.

The military command said that its planes flew 64 sorties against insurgent positions south of the city's airport and south of the Prek Tnot River.

Meanwhile, a Mekong River convoy reached Phnom Penh from South Vietnam, bringing vital supplies to the nearly isolated capital. The command said that the convoy consisted of two tankers and 13 barges.

Mekong Delta Fighting

SAIGON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Heavy fighting broke out on the Mekong Delta front today, military sources said.

They said that 21 Communist and eight South Vietnamese soldiers were killed in the fighting.

The sources added that a member of a government patrol near Saigon accidentally dropped a hand grenade, late Saturday, killing nine men and wounding 15.

Saudis Plan 'Important Steps' Aimed at Reducing Oil Prices

(Continued from Page 1)
 of Asian countries in suggesting that prices should be lowered. He also mentioned the price impact on Japan and Europe, which are heavily dependent on vast amounts of imported oil and thus face severe dislocations as a result of the soaring prices.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, one of the senior Japanese leaders involved in the lengthy discussions today, quoted the Arabs as rejecting a plan under study by the International Monetary Fund to "recycle" Arab oil earnings into investments in the countries of their customers.

The Arabs cannot agree to such a plan "because the oil dollars belong to them" and should not be subject to controls from the outside, Mr. Ohira said.

The Japanese minister also quoted Sheikh Yamani as expressing "a certain concern" about the Washington meeting of major oil-consuming nations scheduled for Feb. 8. The Arabs are said to be uncertain about the intentions of the United States, which proposed the meeting.

Sheikh Yamani said in a tele-

Walkie-Talkies to Syria, Libya

German Radio Sales to Arabs Draw U.S. Protest to Bonn

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Jan. 27 (UPI).—A West German electronics manufacturer has delivered a large quantity of radios specifically identified as "tactical communications equipment" directly to the armed forces of Syria and Libya, The Washington Post has learned.

This is so despite earlier assertions by the West German government that its radios were only for civilian use and that their sale thus did not violate Bonn's embargo on shipment of military equipment to either side in the Middle East conflict.

The equipment, known as the AN/PRC-77, belongs to the so-called "walkie-talkie" family of radios developed in the United States for military use. It is officially classified by the U.S. government as military equipment, and American manufacturers are prohibited from selling it outside the United States without the specific approval of the State Department.

Some walkie-talkies do have civilian uses, but it is known that the version of the AN/PRC-77 sold to Syria and Libya by a Munich electronics firm, Teletel Corp., was built to make military specifications and to operate on military radio frequencies. Some were equipped with special adapters for use as vehicular radios in tanks and armored vehicles.

Formal Protest
 The U.S. Defense Department has protested formally to West Germany that all rights to the AN/PRC-77 belong to the United States, that neither Teletel nor any other German firm has been authorized to build or sell this equipment and that the sales to Syria and Libya are an apparent violation of Bonn-Washington legal agreements. The United States has called on Bonn to prevent "further unauthorized manufacture" of the AN/PRC-77.

The Washington Post contacted Teletel in an effort to obtain the side of the story. However, company officials who identified themselves as Mr. Knabe, would say only that the incident represents "an attempt by the U.S. government, working on behalf of the U.S. manufacturers, to preserve the German government into preventing a small firm with an original idea from getting a share of the market."

He added that "the war ended in 1945, and we can't be dictated to like that any longer." Although he said that "our equipment is 85 percent different and better than the American," he refused to discuss any of the details in the U.S. complaint.

Other sources say that in discussions with the Bonn government, Teletel executives have contended that they legitimately purchased the rights to certain aspects of the American design. Stating from that basis, they reportedly add, they have changed and improved the design to such a degree that it no longer has any resemblance to the American version and, therefore, does not constitute an infringement of U.S. rights.

Export Licenses
 As to how Teletel managed to sell the equipment to Arab armed forces despite the embargo, the company says that it simply applied for and received the necessary export licenses from the Economics Ministry, which is responsible for licensing exports for normal civilian purposes. However, the law also requires the maintenance of a list defining embargoed arms and military material by category and equipment of this type requires special additional approval.

Although the list does not cover radios as such, it does contain

U.S. Envoy to Bulgaria
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—President Nixon Friday nominated Martin Hertz, 57, a Foreign Service officer, as the new U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria. Mr. Hertz would succeed Horace Torbert, who has retired from the Foreign Service.

Mr. Hertz is now acting assistant secretary of state for international organizations.

Bonn Aide, Shah Meet
ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—West German Economics Minister Hans Friedrichs discussed "new ideas" on industrial cooperation—including plans to build the world's largest oil refinery in south Iran—in a surprise new meeting with the Shah of Iran here tonight.

Mr. Friedrichs was originally scheduled to leave this afternoon following a 24-hour round of talks with the Shah, who is on vacation here. Finance Minister Jaminid Amouzegar and Economics Minister Rahnabang Ansari.

But in what was expected to be a final session with Mr. Ansari after lunch, some "new ideas" came up on the refinery and other projects, a West German spokesman said, and Mr. Friedrichs postponed his departure until tomorrow morning.

Sadat Issues Amnesty for Top Ex-Aides

From Wire Dispatches
CAIRO, Jan. 27.—Egypt's President Anwar Sadat today issued an amnesty decree for Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, former war minister; Air Vice-Marshal Sidki Mahmoud, former air force commander, and Abbas Radwan, former deputy premier, the official Middle East News Agency reported tonight.

Gen. Fawzi was serving 15 years in prison for taking part in a plot to overthrow President Sadat in 1971.

Marshal Mahmoud was sentenced to life imprisonment after Israel destroyed most of Egypt's air force on the ground during the June, 1967, war and Mr. Radwan was sentenced to 11 years in jail in 1968 for taking part in a plot to topple the late President Nasser.

Others ordered released by the President were Maj. Gen. Ismail Ismail, commander of air defense during the 1967 war who was sentenced to 15 years for negligence of duty, and Col. Tahsin Zaki, an air force officer, sentenced in the same case to 10 years at hard labor on similar charges.

The measure was thought to be the first of a series of liberalization moves planned by the Sadat government for the post-war period following the October war and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai.

The Amin brothers controlled a publishing empire consisting of Al Akhbar, the Cairo daily with the largest circulation, and several magazines, until their downfall in the mid-1960s.

Mustafa Amin was sentenced to life imprisonment in August, 1968, on charges of spying for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Although he was known for his pro-American views, many here were convinced that his downfall was the result of personal friction with some of the most powerful men surrounding Nasser.

The chief of intelligence who was responsible for his arrest in 1963, Salah Nasr, was himself arrested two years later and is serving a 15-year sentence on charges of having conspired to overthrow the Nasser regime after the 1967 war.

Wave of Violence Vowed in Ulster

BELFAST, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Protestant extremist groups today said that they would begin a campaign of violence to wreck the Northern Ireland power-sharing executive.

Until now, the extremist groups have let Protestant politicians try to disband the executive by political means, but a spokesman for one of the outlawed groups said that the "extremist" efforts had failed and that violence was the only way left.

A sniper who fired a single shot killed a policeman in a Belfast suburb late yesterday, a police spokesman said.

WEATHER

ALABAMA... 16 81 Fair
 ARIZONA... 5 42 Cloudy
 ARKANSAS... 2 37 Cloudy
 CALIFORNIA... 12 53 Fair
 COLORADO... 15 55 Fair
 CONNECTICUT... 2 45 Fair
 DELAWARE... 2 45 Fair
 FLORIDA... 7 45 Fair
 GEORGIA... 7 45 Fair
 ILLINOIS... 2 45 Fair
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 NEW HAMPSHIRE... 2 45 Fair
 NEW JERSEY... 2 45 Fair
 NEW MEXICO... 2 45 Fair
 NEW YORK... 2 45 Fair
 NORTH CAROLINA... 2 45 Fair
 NORTH DAKOTA... 2 45 Fair
 OHIO... 2 45 Fair
 OKLAHOMA... 2 45 Fair
 OREGON... 2 45 Fair
 PENNSYLVANIA... 2 45 Fair
 RHODE ISLAND... 2 45 Fair
 SOUTH CAROLINA... 2 45 Fair
 SOUTH DAKOTA... 2 45 Fair
 TENNESSEE... 2 45 Fair
 TEXAS... 2 45 Fair
 UTAH... 2 45 Fair
 VERMONT... 2 45 Fair
 VIRGINIA... 2 45 Fair
 WASHINGTON... 2 45 Fair
 WEST VIRGINIA... 2 45 Fair
 WISCONSIN... 2 45 Fair
 WYOMING... 2 45 Fair

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Johnnie Walker

To Counter Arab Threat in 1971

U.S. Waived Anti-Trust Law for Oil Firms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The administration secretly gave all industry broad anti-trust exemptions beginning in 1970 so it could form a solid front against threats to nationalize the companies, Senate testimony today disclosed.

Birth of Federal Budget

Tax Loopholes to Cost U.S. \$78 Billion, Reformers Say

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The federal government is going to lose about \$78 billion in revenue through tax loopholes in 1974, according to a report by a group of tax reformers.

The reformers said the government will "lose" about \$78 billion in tax revenue in 1974 through the deductions it allows on mortgage interest and local property tax payments. That is about \$1.5 billion more than in 1972.

The government will also give up about \$4.9 billion next fiscal year through the investment tax credit, as against \$3.3 billion in 1972.

Another loophole in the tax laws has to do with the interest on state and local government bonds. It is all tax exempt.

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ORIENTAL SUPPORT—Members of Japanese Christian groups build altars in support of President Nixon during a rally in downtown Tokyo. They called upon the American people to show "forgiveness, love and unity" in ending the Watergate crisis.

Court Rules Ford Does Not Want to See President 'Evidence' Clearing Nixon May Be Sued

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The President may legally be sued when he fails to enforce an act of Congress, and a federal court can order him to carry it out, the U.S. District Court here ruled Friday.

In its ruling, involving a suit over a federal pay raise, the three-judge panel stopped short of ordering President Nixon to take steps putting the raise into effect. But it sent the case back to U.S. District Court here with a finding that "the President has a constitutional duty" to grant the increase.

The National Treasury Employees Union, which brought the suit, said that the raise eventually would bring up to \$500 million in back pay to more than 4 million federal civilian and military employees.

Mr. Nixon refused to order a pay increase under the 1971 Federal Pay Comparability Act in light of later legislation authorizing a 5.5-percent ceiling on pay raises.

The union later sued, saying that the pay raise act required the President either to grant the comparability pay increase or submit an alternative plan by Sept. 1, 1972, but that Mr. Nixon took neither action.

The District Court dismissed the suit, saying that it lacked jurisdiction because of the separation-of-powers doctrine.

In their 66-page ruling, Judges Frank A. Kaufman, Spottswood Robinson and Malcolm Wilkey differed with the government contention that there would be "intolerable interference with the effective functioning of government" if the President were not immune to such suits.

"To begin with, there is a serious question whether presidential actions inconsistent with congressional mandates constitute effective government," they said.

"If that were the case, a President could render every legal issue 'political' by publicly expressing his own opinion on the same issue before that issue reached the courts."

U.S. Population Up Slightly in '73

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The population of the United States grew at a slower pace in 1973 than in any year since 1968, according to Census Bureau figures released yesterday.

The population edged up a scant 0.8 percent to stand at 210,740,000 as of Jan. 1, from 209,123,000 a year earlier.

Projections by the National Bureau of Economic Statistics based on figures for the first 10 months of 1973 show that the birthrate for all of last year was 15 for every 1,000 persons, the lowest in the nation's history.

U.S. Conservatives Believe Nixon Harms Their Cause

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—If President Nixon is looking for conservatives for support in his hour of travail, he would have been dismayed by the words that echoed through the meeting rooms of Washington's Mayflower Hotel this weekend.

The speakers were participants in a conservative political action conference and their message was plain: Richard Nixon has done us harm.

"If you look a poll of this group," said P. Clifton White, the political consultant who put together the Barry Goldwater presidential campaign of 1964, "you would find a substantial majority that wishes the President would just go away, just resign."

Ronald F. Doehs, president of the Young Americans for Freedom, one of the groups sponsoring the conference, said that Mr. Nixon should either make a thoroughgoing explanation of his part in the Watergate scandal or quit.

Some of the participants, such as Mr. Stanton Evans, editor of the Indianapolis News, opposed resignation on the grounds that it would constitute a harmful precedent. And most agreed that impeachment was possible only if Mr. Nixon was shown to have been criminally liable, because they construe the Constitution to define the grounds for impeachment quite narrowly.

Heads for Reagan
Much of the conservative outrage at Mr. Nixon predates Watergate. Their leader, Ronald Reagan of California, many went along with Mr. Nixon because he was considered more "electable." Since then, conservatives have highlighted the estrangement between the President and the President because they fear that it will cost him influence.

At one point, Kevin P. Phillips, author of "The Emerging Republican Majority," grabbed a microphone and when he realized it was not working, said, "I guess that's the dead one—which may also refer to the Republican party."

Losses Predicted
Mr. Phillips estimated that if the 1974 elections were held today, the Republicans would lose 25 to 30 seats in the House and three or four seats in the Senate.

There were numerous suggestions as to how to avoid such a debacle—conservative candidates should publicly disassociate themselves from Mr. Nixon, they should concentrate on local issues, they should mount registration drives.

"We owe Richard Nixon an allegiance," Joe Ferguson, a former White House aide, said last month. It showed that he held no stock and that his only major investment, except for Florida and California real estate holdings, was \$230,000 in savings certificates on deposit in a bank.

William Fries, a Miami lawyer who represents the Reboucq bank, said in November that the \$230,000 in certificates of deposit represented the sum of the President's investments there. All the funds used to purchase those instruments, he said, were derived from the sale of some of Mr. Nixon's land and real estate holdings and from his \$200,000 annual salary as President.

Mr. DeBoer then a vice-president of the Key Biscayne Bank and Trust Co., later resigned under government pressure, acknowledged in November that he earlier told the woman he earned a "substantial salary outside of the bank" for administering the three investment portfolios.

But he insisted, "Everything I said to her was an absolute fabrication. Don't ask me why I said it."

The woman, who asked to remain anonymous, verified in a subsequent interview that Mr. DeBoer told her last year that "I happened to be" Mr. Nixon's friend and that he was managing her portfolios.

In an Oct. 26 news conference, Mr. Nixon sharply denied reports of such a trust fund carried by the American Broadcasting Co. and other news organizations, which he accused of "inventing" the reports "were untrue" when they were published and broadcast.

Mr. Nixon's denial was reinforced by a statement of his personal finances released by the White House last month. It showed that he held no stock and that his only major investment, except for Florida and California real estate holdings, was \$230,000 in savings certificates on deposit in a bank.

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Friends of Shultz Report Treasury Head Will Quit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—George P. Shultz reportedly has decided to resign as secretary of the Treasury.

A friend predicted that Mr. Shultz would be one of the government's top officials in 1974. Another friend mentioned "the idea of March." The assumption is that Mr. Shultz will not leave until Congress has received the new budget, the President's economic message and a proposal for a new tax law.

Mr. Shultz declined to comment on his reported decision. He said there had been no many rumors of his resignation that he had decided to say nothing about any of them.

The first name on the list of candidates to succeed Mr. Shultz is said to be William E. Simon, deputy secretary of the Treasury and administrator of the Federal Energy Office. Another name mentioned was David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank and the youngest brother of former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

Mr. Shultz is the last member of the original Nixon cabinet left in the administration.

USAF 'Hair Trial' Opens in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The U.S. Air Force court-martial of Sgt. Dan Pruitt, 25, opened Friday at the air base near Alcon, where the sergeant's friends and the British press closely following his case. He is charged with disobeying eight orders to have his collar-length hair cut—a charge that could get him six months in the base stockade.

About 70 supporters of the sergeant, who is from Birmingham, Ala., nicknamed the trial building "the Daily Telegraph editorialized about 'earth-shaking issues' in the case. The Daily Express called it a contest between the Air Force and the 'hair force.'"

Sgt. Pruitt's counsel asked dismissal of the charge, which he said violated the sergeant's rights under a law banning sexual discrimination. He told the trial's presiding officer, Maj. Robert Wright, that the sergeant's hair style met standards for "female airmen." Maj. Wright ruled that the law referred to employment and was not a "military regulation." He then adjourned the trial until tomorrow.

Three senators—two Democrats and a Republican—today said on the President to resign as soon as possible. In possible impeachment, they said, "the President is not a man of the people."

Sen. W. Brooke, R., Mass., wrote Sen. Pell, D., R.I., and Sen. Ribicoff, D., Conn., and Mr. Nixon to resign.

Midget in U.S. Gets Short Shift By Court Over Prison Conditions

PHOENIX, Jan. 27 (AP).—A federal judge was asked to consider prison life from a midget's point of view, but he decided the problem wasn't his enough to warrant court action. Raymond A. McQuinn, who is 3 feet 11 inches tall, is serving a prison term for armed robbery. He filed a federal court complaint, alleging that authorities were violating his civil rights.

He complained that the sink in his cell is 3 feet 8 inches high, the toilet 20 inches high and "hard to flush," the prison dress hall table 20 inches high and the water valve in his shower 4 feet 6 inches high. Even his bed, which stands 18 inches above the ground, was hard to get into, he said.

The prisoner asked the court for a "midget-sized" shower, sink, toilet and bed, proper fitting clothes and \$3,000 in punitive damages.

U.S. District Judge William P. Cople dismissed the complaint as "trivial."

700 Active Throughout U.S.

More Women Doing Police Patrol Work

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—On a humid night here last summer, Ann Falkenburg, who is 5 feet 4 inches tall and who weighs 120 pounds, broke up a fight between two hulking men and, in the process, fractured a couple of her ribs.

Several months before, she was hit with a baseball bat while helping to disperse a small demonstration.

Miss Falkenburg is a Washington police officer assigned to patrol duty. She is not a clerk, she is not an expediter of traffic, she is not a community relations specialist; she is a plain cop, with no reservations because of her sex, and she is not as rare as she might seem.

For despite some grunting from the men in the ranks—not to mention some cries of indignation from their wives, particularly in New York—police women are beginning to establish a place for themselves in the sometimes dangerous world of the street patrol.

Two years ago, there were only seven women on police patrol assignments in the whole country. Today, excluding New York, there are 350 to 400 women on patrol duty in some 80 communities as diverse as Salina, Kan., and Bogalusa, La., according to the Police Foundation, a law enforcement research group.

Washington alone has 170 women officers on patrol duty. New York has more than 200 police-

women assigned to various precincts and available for patrol but keeps no total count of how many are actually out on the streets at any one time.

Apart from the widely publicized police wives' fears of lunch-hour love affairs, the chief question about assigning a woman to regular patrol duty has had to do with whether she could handle herself as well as a man in a violent situation.

Could her male partner rely on her for maximum help in a potentially fatal showdown? Would she have the simple physical strength routinely needed, say, to overpower a fleeing mugger or a rowdy drunk? Would there, possibly, be a credibility problem among male supremacist criminals?

"Charismatic Tendencies"
Police authorities around the country say it is too early to provide any definite answers, but they are generally satisfied with the women officers' performance so far and they agree that the idea is well beyond the experimental stage.

Pole Sentenced as Spy

WARSAW, Jan. 27 (AP).—Stefan Wiederny was sentenced to five years in prison for giving Polish defense secrets to U.S. intelligence agents in West Germany, the news agency PAP said Friday. He was the fourth person to be sentenced by Poland in recent months for espionage.

KENT

WITH THE FAMOUS MICRONITE FILTER

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

Pressure of Economics Cited

Job-Discrimination Statute
In South Africa Shows Cracks

By Peter Younghusband

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The cornerstone of apartheid, the law that states that black men in South Africa cannot do work reserved for white men, has collapsed.

The law still remains on the books but, during the past week the government has yielded to economic realities that have been crowding in on its racial policy for several years.

Three profound changes occurred last week:

● Black nurses have been allowed to care for white patients in private hospitals in Natal province where there is a serious shortage of nursing staff.

● An industrial agreement has

been made that allows blacks to be motor mechanics.

● Another agreement is being discussed that will open up various aspects of artisan work for blacks.

These are by no means the first moves toward a breakdown of job discrimination. There has been a steady retreat from official policy that began more than three years ago when black railroad shunters, crane operators and office workers began to edge into jobs previously held by whites, and which the law stipulated could only be held by whites.

Blacks in Banks

The erosion continued. In Cape Province, colored clerks appeared behind bank counters and colored secretaries and typists began to be seen in offices in increasing numbers.

The proportion of whites employed in the electrical industry five years ago stood at 42 percent. This year it has dwindled to 28 percent. White leather and garment workers have dropped from 19 percent to 11 percent in the same period. Workers in the construction industry were 25 percent white—now they are down to 13 percent.

Last month, even Bloemfontein, capital of Orange Free State Province and the acknowledged citadel of Afrikaner conservatism, began to employ black traffic wardens on the street understanding that they issue tickets for parking offenses to white-owned cars only when the owners are not in them.

In the gold mines, there was also a breakthrough—the acknowledgment that black miners could prepare dynamite charges. The "make-safe" inspection by white miners ceased.

All this plus increased wages for blacks has been creeping up on the nation gradually; it is clear that the admission of black nurses to white hospitals means that a basic change is at hand. By keeping the job-discrimination philosophy that separates black and white flesh, in hospitals there can be no such barriers.

The industrial agreements allowing blacks to have status as motor mechanics and increased status as artists show that the conservative white trade unions have at last accepted that blacks must be admitted into skilled jobs traditionally held by whites—and that some beginning must be made in paying them a fair rate for the job.

Manpower Needed

The force behind all this change is economic—South Africa's rich and burgeoning gold-based economy is hungry for manpower. By keeping the job-discrimination laws on the books and at the same time allowing exceptions, the government is allowing the system to break down while retaining the right to stop the process if the voters protest too much.

Accompanying the withering of the official racial policy is a ferment of new discussion that might be called an awakening of minds. Mayor David Bloomberg of Cape Town called a press conference earlier this month to announce that the City Council was immediately acting to remove all aspects of racial discrimination within its jurisdiction. Other cities are following suit.

The Transvaal provincial leader of the United party (South Africa's major opposition party), Harry Schwarz, this month took the dramatic step of signing a "declaration of faith" with Chief Gatsha Buthe, the country's most prominent black leader. The declaration included agreement on a federalized South Africa based on the ethnic groupings.

France Reported Set
For More A-Testing

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (AP).—France plans a new series of nuclear tests around Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific this year despite sharp protests from New Zealand, Australia and other nations, the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency reported last week. The MSA said it was informed of the planned tests by the official French Gazette issued Jan. 5 by the French Navy. The French notice said a maritime navigation security zone was being set up in the same waters as during last July's tests around the atoll. The MSA said the tests would be conducted.

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BACKS INDIANS—Actor Marlon Brando talks to newsmen in front of the Federal Courthouse in St. Paul, Minn., Friday, flanked by Russel Means (left) and Dennis Banks, leaders of the American Indian Movement who are on trial for their part in the 71-day siege of Wounded Knee, S.D., last year. Mr. Brando said he came in to give the two support "and to give my hope that they will get a fair trial."

FAO Director
Asks Aid for
Sub-Sahara

By Thomas A. Johnson

LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Dr. Adedeji A. Adenuga, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization, said that the drought in the sub-Saharan region is worse this year than ever before, while pledges of aid have fallen far short of needs.

Dr. Adenuga, whose organization supervised an international food distribution program in the region last year that was credited with saving thousands of lives, has just toured the stricken areas, which include sections of northern Nigeria.

In talks with newsmen here last week, Dr. Adenuga said: "The situation has not improved—the rains were too short. Some crops came up during the rains but they withered and died and people are continuing to move south. It is necessary to ask again for the world to help."

Dr. Adenuga said that the nations most affected—Chad, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta—would require about 500,000 tons of grain plus about 60,000 tons of high-protein foods to avoid widespread malnutrition starvation. These figures come from FAO officials in the region.

At present, Dr. Adenuga said, the organization had commitments for only about 300,000 tons of grain.

The official said that about \$15 million would be necessary for transportation and that pledges had as yet been received to meet this need.

He said that food commitments and shipments would have to be made soon if they were to reach the region before summer rains wash out the roads and make traveling almost impossible.

Because of a late start in the drought relief program last year, it was necessary to transport much of the food by air, a costly operation.

Pigalle Area Sealed
In Vast Police Check

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Two hundred policemen sealed off the Pigalle nightclub district Friday night in a vast search for wanted criminals.

Police said the raid had uncovered 87 persons "in an irregular situation" but no leading wanted criminals had been caught. Altogether, 1,140 persons were stopped for identity checks and 700 cars were searched during the 5 1/2-hour operation, police said.



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Three Bombs
Explode at
Spain RallyBarcelona Conquest
Marked by Rightists

BARCELONA, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The police today questioned four youths in connection with the explosion yesterday of several small bombs during a rally of supporters of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The blasts caused neither damage nor injury, the police said, and most of the estimated 100,000 rightist demonstrators did not appear to notice them.

The demonstration—Spain's biggest street gathering since the Madrid funeral five weeks ago of slain Premier Luis Carrero Blanco—was held to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the conquest of Barcelona by Gen. Franco's troops and to protest the bombing of the Cross of the Fallen, a Civil War monument by suspected anarchists earlier this month.

The rally was convoked by government, veteran and patriotic organizations.

One bomb exploded in a nearby field and at least two more went off as the demonstrators dispersed, police sources said. They said four youths were held for questioning.

The demonstrators sang the Falangist battle hymn, "Cara al Sol" (Face to the Sun) and some of them beat "up" news photographers who tried to take pictures of groups giving the fascist salute.

Massing in front of the badly repaired Cross of the Fallen, the demonstrators carried hundreds of banners expressing support for strong government and attacking "Red priests."

At the same time, a Barcelona priest, the Rev. Louis Xiripacs, went before the Madrid Public Order Court on a charge of distributing illegal propaganda, while the court turned down his request that proceedings be suspended in the Catalan language and the prosecutor asking that he be sentenced to six years in prison.

The prosecution said the illegal propaganda consisted of material in which Father Xiripacs, 43, explained the reasons why he went on a hunger strike in 1970 in support of 15 Basque separatists tried before a military tribunal in Burgos. Before his trial, Father Xiripacs, a Catalan autonomist, had staged another month-long hunger strike at Madrid's Carabanchel Prison.

At the conference it was suggested that, while China depends heavily on Japanese fertilizer, the Japanese, for political reasons, will probably honor their obligations to China at the expense of India, Southeast Asia and Indonesia.

Japan itself has been hit by the shift of the monsoon, which in recent summers has failed to spread its customary rains over Hokkaido, the large northern island of the archipelago.

8,000 Evacuated,
5 Die as Floods
Ravage Brisbane

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Eight thousand persons were evacuated from their homes today as floodwaters flowed through this devastated capital of Queensland. The weather forecast is for three more days of rain.

At least five persons have died in floods in the last 48 hours and more than a third of the city's suburbs are now under water.

All road and rail links with the stricken city have been cut and a quarter of a million square miles of Queensland are under water.

Electricity and gas supplies have started to fail. The city's main water-pumping station was shut down early today by a power failure and residents have been asked to save drinking water.



EXPENSIVE CAMERA—A Thomas Sutton panoramic wet-plate camera made in about 1861 was sold last week at Christie's in London for £11,025, a record price for a camera, to Freus Photos AS of Norway.

Greece Will Expel Guerrillas
Athens Statement Suggests

ATHENS, Jan. 27 (AP).—The Greek government yesterday praised the "independent and conscience-based decision of Greek justice" in sentencing two Arab terrorists to death last week and announced that it would "handle this issue" after all legal means were exhausted.

Observers saw the statement, made by Foreign Minister Spyros Telenas in a press release, as the first official confirmation of reports that the government would expel the two terrorists rather than send them to the firm squad.

Joe Savoldi Dies;
Played Fullback
On Rockne Team

CUMBERLAND SHORES, Ky., Jan. 27 (AP).—Joe Savoldi, 63, a fullback for Knute Rockne national champion football teams at Notre Dame in 1928 and 29, has died at his home in this southwest Kentucky community.

Mr. Savoldi was nicknamed "Jumping Joe" during his years with the Fighting Irish. After college, he played professional football for the Chicago Bears, starting in the same backfield with Red Grange and Bronko Nagurski.

In 1931, he began a wrestling career which continued for 20 years. He gained the world heavyweight title in 1953 when he defeated Jim Londos, the Golden Greek.

In later years, he was a science teacher at Henderson County High School in Kentucky.

Bolivian Troops
To Reopen Road

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Bolivian troops and armored cars set out last night from this capital to the central city of Cochabamba to clear a main road barricaded by farmworkers, military sources said.

Traffic between Cochabamba and the eastern city of Santa Cruz had been cut since Friday by three barricades manned by the workers, who are protesting price rises.

Kissinger Sees UN Chief

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today briefed UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and Ambassador John Scali, senior U.S. delegate to the United Nations, on progress made in solving the Middle East dispute.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Robert C. Weinberg, 72, an architect and regional planner, died of cancer last night in Memorial Hospital here.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Arthur G. Lentz, 66, director of the U.S. Olympic Committee from 1955 until early last year, died Friday in New York Hospital.

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		18.00 "	PERTEGAZ S.A. Av. Generalísimo, 401 Barcelona 8
February 1st	10.00 "		PEDRO ROVIRA Rambla del Prat, 7 Barcelona 12
		12.00 "	CARMEN MIR Provenza, 245 Barcelona 8
		19.00 "	LINO Pl. Santa Bárbara, 3 Madrid 4
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NO ENTRANCE CHARGES FOR FIRST TIME BUYERS

100,000 Bank Loot
Recovered in U.S.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27 (AP).—Agents said yesterday that more than \$400,000 stolen in an art bank robbery last year has been recovered.

They said part of the money, lent on Sept. 26 from a branch at Baltimore-Washington, was found in a home here and part was in a crate of books.

The FBI described the bank robbery as the largest in the United States there have been in several years.

Little Law, Precedent Available

Formulating Principles To Impeach a President

(Archibald Cox, the former special Watergate prosecutor, adapted this article for The New York Times from a speech at Amherst College.)

By Archibald Cox

BOSTON—The impeachment process now under way poses novel and unusually difficult challenges to lawyers, to men in government and other forms of public life, indeed to all of us. We write upon an almost-clean slate. Little law or political precedent is available to guide the hard decisions. Yet, regardless of the outcome, the value of the proceeding will depend on whether the process is so conducted that the country perceives it as a fair and legitimate measure for restoring integrity to government.



Archibald Cox

If President Nixon should be impeached and convicted, the question of legitimacy will be paramount. If President Nixon is acquitted, the country will still need assurance about the integrity of that conclusion. Whatever the event, we may fairly ask that the leadership built better for the future than their predecessors at the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

The central challenge is to formulate the principles—the general standards of conduct—by which a president is to be judged in a proceeding that vacates, without direct expression of the popular will, a choice made by the people—in this case overwhelmingly made by the people—in the regular election only a few years before.

Too much discussion, both public and private, has been concerned either with loose generalities about the ultimate question of impeachment or with the excitement and speculation stirred by particular disclosures. Too little hard debate has focused upon what should be impeachable offenses—upon why some wrongdoing should be grounds for impeachment while other misconduct is left to popular judgment at the polls.

Depends on Counsel

I am convinced that the legitimacy of the final conclusion in the view of the American people will depend upon the success of counsel and other public men in formulating general standards of conduct fairly applicable to any president, and in educating the public upon their meaning and legal and moral base. For Democratic senators and representatives to keep silent upon the ground that impeachment is a Republican problem and for Republicans to keep silent while they test the political winds is to deny the country the debate necessary to educate self-government and the development of governmental institutions.

We might give two polar meanings to the "high crimes and misdemeanors" for which a president, a judge or any other civil officer may be impeached—anything that satisfies the Congress of the day, or at the other extreme only violations of the criminal law. Convincing historical materials exist on both these poles, and leave us with a third view: that the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" covers some but surely not all political offenses—"political" in the sense of governmental.

Reaching this conclusion moves us along, but it is only the beginning of the challenge. What are the wrongs against the people, the body politic, for which a president may properly be impeached?

The Gallup Poll and like measures of public opinion report that a very large majority believed that President Nixon is guilty of covering up wrongdoing but, of those expressing an opinion, a majority oppose removal by impeachment. The difference, in my opinion, is attributable to a fear of impeachment not unlike the fear of regicide and the horror of the regicide once accomplished during the time of Cromwell and King Charles I.

Radical Surgery

Of course, impeachment cannot be wholly illegitimate—the constitution provides for it—but I think that the country has a deep, intuitive understanding that impeachment is extraordinary, radical surgery, legitimate only upon some equally fundamental wrong, doing such grave injury to the nation as to make any immanent further continuance in office unacceptable even though his previous entitlement was based upon popular election.

Surely any wrong so fundamental as to require setting aside the results of one election without holding another must be one that can be stated in general terms plainly applicable to any president at any time. The need

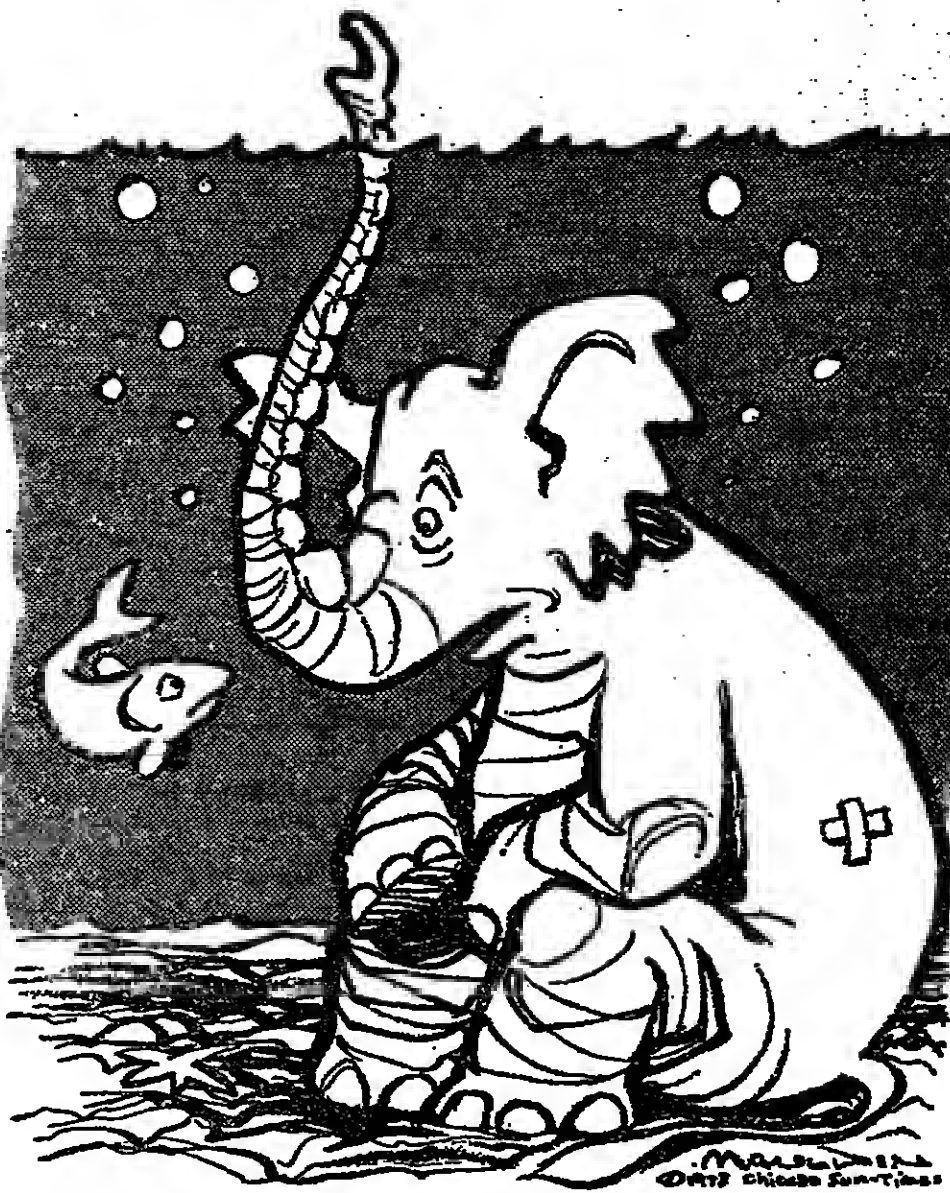
domestic intelligence, over the objection of the established agencies to set in motion a small force of his own irregulars—the Canfields, Ulasiewicz, Liddys and Hunt—who will operate from the Executive Office outside all the regularizing rules and procedures of the established agencies in order to effectuate administration policy and political objectives and to hamper inquiry into their activities.

Execution of Laws

Move to a third area. The President's duty is to see that the laws are faithfully executed. Is it an impeachable violation of this responsibility for him to refrain from making any form of personal intervention when there is first suspicion and later at least some evidence that his highest personal aides and party officials are obstructing justice by covering up criminal misconduct, for him to withhold disclosure and refuse evidence when investigation leads to papers taken into his files, and for his aides, apparently with his approval, to cooperate with those seeking to avoid indictment and conviction?

I do not imply answers to these questions, nor do I suggest that my factual predicates represent the actual facts. The evidence may show more or less.

The point I wish to emphasize is that it is past time for all those deeply concerned with our government to bend some of their time and effort away from the excitement of factual disclosures to the very arduous task of formulating and thus creating a substantive law of impeachment where now there is none. Whether the present proceedings help to rebuild confidence in our system



'Right Now, Survival Is the Name of the Game.'

of government or push us further down the slope to cynicism and despair will depend upon the ability of the House Judiciary Committee to sense the as-yet-

unstated moral intuition of the country and articulate it in operative principles by which President Nixon's conduct can be judged.

Russians Let Off Steam by Writing the Editor

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW—One letterwriter complained about a "hitting" as he left one of the new self-service grocery stores. Another said mail deliveries were too slow. Several urged a change in wage rates.

Some letters were answers to earlier messages asking for personal advice on dealing with unfaithful friends and drunken fathers. Many were pleas for better public manners, better care of parks and more thoughtful treatment of pets and zoo animals.

All of these thoughts were included in letters printed recently in the controlled Soviet government and Communist party press, often providing the only amusing reading among the turgid political pronouncements and slanted reporting of overseas news.

For the ordinary Soviet citizen, who usually does not complain in public about major problems and almost never discusses politics, the letter to the editor is an essential psychological outlet.

The authorities permit a limited amount of grouching about routine problems as a crude gauge of public opinion, and to let people release steamed-up emotions and prod the notoriously inefficient administrative structure. Some letters lead to official investigations and the prosecution of petty criminals.

A sharp line is drawn on political discussion and criticism. Only those letters which support official policies are printed. Writers bold enough to challenge the regime are likely to be punished, if they can be found.

Encouraged to Write

Newspapers, magazines and broadcast outlets across the country encourage their audiences to write. At Pravda, the Communist party daily, which is the country's biggest paper, 1,200 letters are received every day, and 40 employees work full time dealing with them.

"In a word, the ordinary worker, the ordinary reader has the opportunity of expressing

through the mass media his views on different aspects of society and so bring influence to bear on them," a Soviet commentator said recently.

"This is a concrete illustration of the democratic nature of the Soviet press."

Letters, usually inspired by party propaganda workers, are also used to suggest massive public support for official policies.

The newspapers systematically print prominently a purported cross section of public letters in praise of Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev when he returns from an overseas meeting such as last spring's visit to the United States.

On nationwide television recently, Yuri Zhukov, a well-known party commentator, was asked a file of letters in front of the camera to show how ordinary citizens were denouncing the country's two leading political dissidents, novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn and physicist Andrei Sakharov.

Mr. Zhukov did not explain how the letter-writers were so conversant with the current thoughts of Mr. Sakharov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn, which have not been printed in the Soviet press.

Such well-informed letters are often written by party officers and signed by faithful members. Several years ago a liberal Russian editor tracked down a "worker" who had attacked him through the mail and found the real author was a high party official.

When Western correspondents visited Mr. Zhukov at his Pravda office, he said he had received "several hundred" letters, all opposed to Mr. Sakharov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn. This flow was small compared to the flood received on such issues as the Middle East war, he conceded. He gets 700 letters a day, Mr. Zhukov said.

Asked if any letters were received in support of Mr. Sakharov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn, he said, "No, they are probably sent to The New York Times."

Forced Signatures

The party also writes the open letters used in open campaigns against dissidents and tries to force prominent figures to sign them. During the recent campaign against Mr. Sakharov, for instance, composer Dmitri Shostakovich signed, but cellist Mstislav Rostropovich did not. The name of violinist David Oistrakh appeared on the letter, but he reportedly repudiated it, since his name was attached without his knowledge while he was in a hospital.

There are lesser-known correspondents whose views do not reflect the official points of view on sensitive issues, but they take great risks when they drop their letters into a post box.

Four retired men in Leningrad were recently publicly humiliated after they were tracked down as the authors of a series of anonymous letters received by newspapers and broadcasting stations over a period of months.

One was P.M. Fedorov, 70, described as a man with a "high education," who lives on a pension after working for the Leningrad Engineering Works.

The letter that got him into trouble said it was "our duty to help Israel in the defensive war

against Arab extremists and nationalists."

M.S. Lavrentyev, who works as an armed bridge guard while getting a pension; N.A. Borodin, another pensioner who works as a doorman, and I.N. Nechiporuk, who teaches a civil defense class while receiving a pension, were the other letter-writers publicly attacked.

Mr. Lavrentyev complained that Soviet society has been divided into rich and poor classes, while Mr. Borodin opposed closer relations with the United States.

Mr. Nechiporuk's letters were described simply as "dirty words."

The four men were each chastised in front of their fellow workers and received "nationwide scorn," the paper said.

While the official censors who must approve every printed page in the Soviet Union allow great freedom for discussing such obvious common problems as excessive drinking, they also impose limits on social issues for discussion.

The newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya not long ago announced that it was starting a regular weekly column of letters pursuing the question, "Does the female problem exist nowadays?"

"We have a very curious feature in our mail," the newspaper said.

"Women write to the paper more and more often, and their letters raise problems of a social character."

The first letter printed came from an economist, who gave a bitter, detailed description of her daily grind as a working mother. "How to reduce woman's working hours," she said, "since she has to fulfill two working shifts in a day, one at work and another at home? Why is the service sector considered the lot of women, but not men? It makes no difference in the work. I do the same things at my work and at home."

The paper said the letter would "call forth a most varied reaction among our readers."

"Some women will agree with the author, others will think that the facts are exaggerated and the woman's lot is not so heavy. The conversation started by that letter will be continued..."

"The conversation will not be short or dull. That is why our paper opens a new column today. We are waiting for your letters."

Perhaps the censoring letters did not suit the editors or censors, or perhaps someone in power put his foot down. The series never continued—the first letter was the only one printed.

© Los Angeles Times.

Tending Royal Tombs at Hue

Vietnam's Ex-Queen Spends Days in Prayer

HUE, South Vietnam, (AP)—She was once the queen of all of Vietnam, before it was North and South. Today, at the age of 55, Vietnam's Queen Mother Hoang Thi Cuc lives in a ramshackle French villa beside a clogged canal on a Hue side street. Her days are spent in prayer.

From the moment the queen mother enters the room, she is in command. She walks slowly in front of her subjects, who whisper soft but firm. Her tone is unmistakably royal and she tolerates little babbling or fawning in her presence.

Born in Hue in 1889, she was the wife of Emperor Khai Dinh. One child was born of the marriage, a son, Bao Dai. During and after her marriage the queen lived in the Citadel, the official residence of the royal family located on the west bank of the Perfume River, and modeled after the Forbidden City in Peking.

Powerless Figurehead

When Khai Dinh died in 1925, Bao Dai assumed the throne, but by then, Vietnam's emperor was almost powerless under the domination of the French, and he was reduced to a symbolic figurehead.

Still, the royal family lived well and kept up a facade of Mandarin traditions inherited centuries before from the Chinese. The Vietnamese people still paid them homage and the French respected their life style and left them pretty much alone.

In October, 1955, South Vietnam became a republic and Bao Dai took his wife, two sons and three daughters to Paris where his reputation as a playboy diminished as he grew older.

Now alone, the queen mother

surrounds herself with blurred old photographs of the loved ones from her past.

The South Vietnamese government gives her about \$40 monthly to live on, and relatives say this keeps her in food for about 10 days. The blood relations, whose shabby clothes also reflect their income, refused to divulge other income sources, but it is believed scattered royalists contribute small amounts.

Seven Servants

Because of her strong Buddhist faith, she is a vegetarian and eats sparingly three times daily. She has seven servants, but their presence isn't reflected in the upkeep of her house or small weed-choked garden.

"I am very sad, exceedingly sad," said the old woman who rested on only half of her chipped, gilded chair. "When I was young,

Hue was so nice. Then it was ruined. I'm very glad it is being reconstructed and I wish for it to be beautiful again."

"I read the Bible and pray to Buddha and have no other activities except to wish for peace," she said, speaking through a distant cousin who acts as interpreter.

Throughout both Vietnam wars, the queen mother refused to abandon Hue despite its almost total destruction, particularly during the January, 1968, Communist Tet offensive.

"She would not go, saying she had to stay here to care for the tombs and the shrine and that it was her duty even if she died. So, acting on her orders, we conducted the normal ceremonies and observed the anniversaries as usual," the cousin said. "Her Majesty still believes that peace will one day come again to Vietnam."



Hoang Thi Cuc, mother of Bao Dai, ousted emperor.

Onassis Moves In

N. H. Community Vs. Oil Slickers

By John Kifner

DURHAM, N.H. (NYT)—The first inkling Evelyn Brown had of Aristotle Onassis's plans to build a 400,000-gallon-a-day oil refinery here came the day last September when two men in business suits drove up to her rustic home on 170 acres of woods, wetlands and a creek.

They said, she recalls, that they represented a gentleman who was tired of the crowding of urban life, who craved "isolation" and they wanted to buy her property.

Three real estate firms were moving swiftly through the area putting options down on land, one assembling a package in Durham, another in Portsmouth, another in nearby Rye, a long narrow tract running down to the beachfront.

In Durham, several of those contacted said they were told that the land was being sought either by the mysterious isolation-loving gentleman, or as some sort of nature sanctuary, sometimes described as a hunting preserve for a well-to-do sportsman from Keene, N.H.

About 3,500 acres were put under option here, the price going up rapidly as word of the transactions began to get around. Out on the Isles of Shoals, a cluster of granite outcroppings off the coast, Lumping Island was optioned.

Proud Announcement

On Nov. 27, Gov. Meldrim Thomson Jr. proudly announced that Aristotle Onassis, the Greek shipping magnate, would put up a \$600-million refinery in Durham. The announcement plunged this small, quiet town, the home of the University of New Hampshire, into controversy over its future and the future of the state's 18 miles of coastline.

A hastily organized and quickly growing band of conservationists and homeowners railed vicious opposition to what they saw as the spoils of the coast. Some officials, however, both here and more strongly in neighboring towns as Newmarket and Rochester, where the mills and the shoe industry have faded, are looking more favorably at the plan. They believe it will mean tax benefits, jobs, the development of allied petrochemical industry and cheaper oil in the region.

The conflict here is a part of a controversy that has raged along the New England coast in recent years as the oil industry has sought to build a refinery in the region. The pressure has been accelerated by the energy crisis and the situation here is further complicated by the nature of New Hampshire politics.

Gov. Thomson, alone among the six New England governors, has been actively soliciting oil refineries for his state. The other recently attempted to develop a regional oil plan, but Gov. Thomson refused to participate because, among other things, his colleagues wished to establish standards for environmental protection.

On his kitchen table, Mr. Martin spreads out complicated technical papers from maritime conferences showing superintendents skidding like cars on ice when they attempt to stop. He has produced a pamphlet describing the break-up of the tanker Torgue Canyon and contends that the islands are so small that they offer no protection in a storm.

The island cluster attracts local boatmen and is a grounds for fishermen and fishermen. The Unitarian and Congregational Churches have maintained a conference center on Star Island since 1916 and have hired a lawyer to fight the Onassis plan.

Marine Laboratory

On Appledore Island, Cornell University, the State University of New York and the University of New Hampshire have jointly set up a marine laboratory to take advantage of the clear water and abundant sea life. An oil dock said Dr. John Kingsbury, the laboratory's director, "will quite simply, put us out of business."

Mr. Onassis's Olympic Refineries, which is chartered in Monte Carlo, has not yet built any refineries. But it has moved rapidly here.

Consultants, including Purvis & Gertz, well-known Texas oil engineers, have been hired, along with Tex McCrary, a radio personality and public relations man.

But virtually no specific information has been forthcoming about the company's plans. Olympic officials say this is because the consultants' studies and reports have not been finished.

In late December, they brought in Mr. Onassis himself, who flew over Durham Point to a helicopter while opponents spied on messengers in the snow. Then he flew to a crowded restaurant at a Manchester hotel, ate drinks and a band, at which he said the refinery would be a "beauty parlor."

"I want to make it clear," Onassis said, "that I am a Greek bearing presents."

PEANUTS



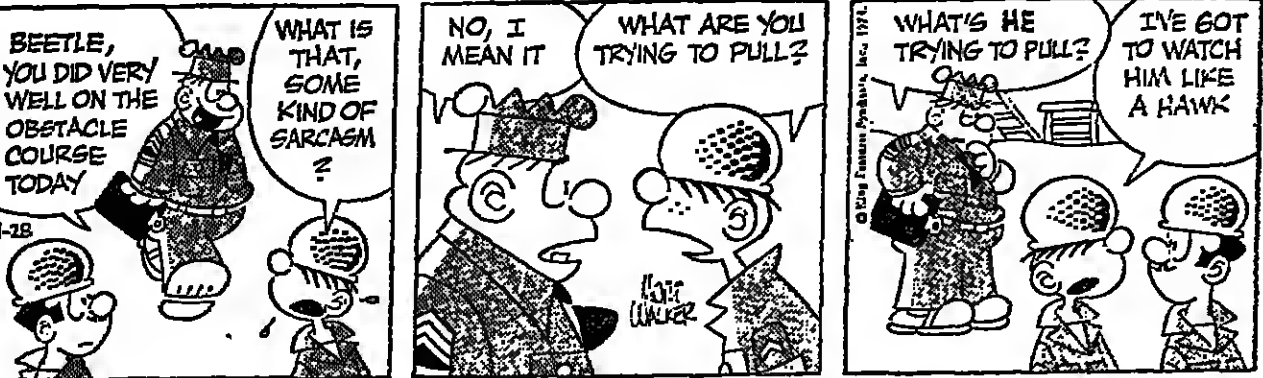
B.C.



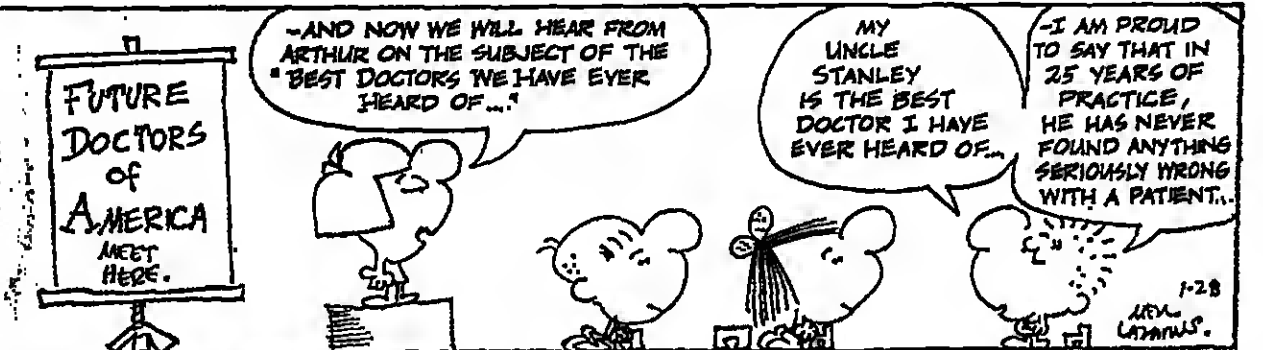
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



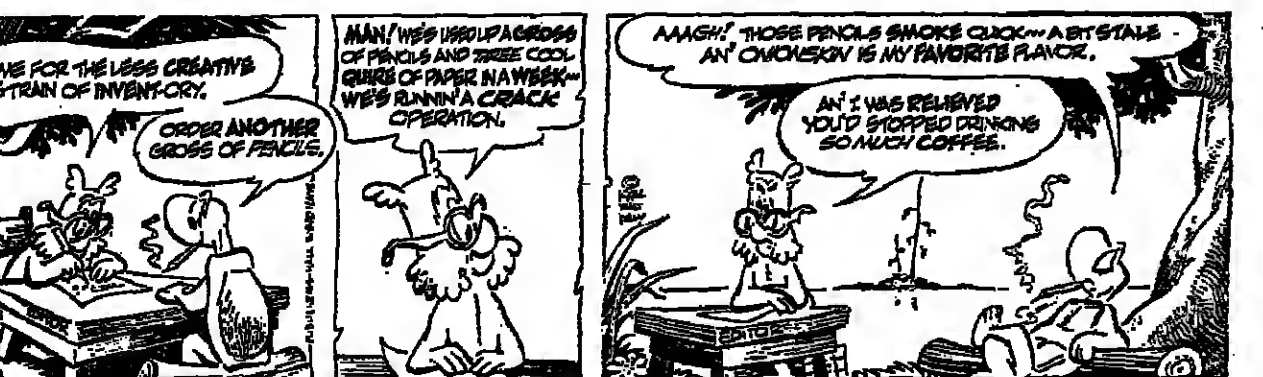
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.B.



POGO



KIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

I don't know why the average player gives so little attention to the end game, since the vast majority of games are decided by winning material and exploiting it there.

Even the gain of three pawns, a knight, or sometimes even a rook, does not guarantee a directly successful mating attack. And top-sided though they be, the end games to which these gains give rise can still be botched.

Moreover, those games wherein the theme is attack on the king often find the stubborn defender sacrificing material to prevent the checkmate. Once again, winning will require playing an end game.

One prejudice the average player cherishes is that end games are dull. But queening a pawn, no less than mate, is an exciting undertaking giving plenty of scope for sharp tactics and combinational play.

Mountain Out of Molehill. It also happens, by no means infrequently, that a slight positional advantage in the early middle game can be converted into a smashing victory by discovering an incisive transition to precisely the right end game.

The formidable Yugoslav grandmaster, Svetozar Gligoric, gave a beautiful demonstration of this kind of strategy in his defeat of Poland's Vladimir Ziemke in the European Team Championship in Bath, England. It took a queen sacrifice (for rook and knight), followed by an additional knight sacrifice, for Gligoric to capitalize on the enormous strength of an advanced passed pawn.

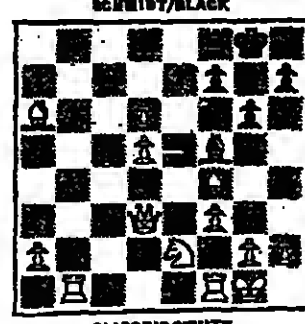
The exchange variation (4 Pxd2) that Gligoric chose against the Gruenfeld Defense puts the issue of this hypermodern opening to the test: White obtains an imposing pawn center, while Black is free to keep it under pressure with his minor pieces.

The most favored treatment of this line has been 11... B-N5; 12 P-B3, N-R4; 13 B-Q3, B-K2, aiming for the occupation of Q85. However, Schmidt avoided that, presumably because Gligoric is noted for his virtuosity with the speculative exchange sacrifice, 14 P-Q5?

Nonetheless, Gligoric's mobility was superior after 20 B-KB4, N-Q3, which set the stage for his 21 P-R5, with its queen sacrifice follow-up, 22 Pxd2! In order for his bold plan of utilizing his advanced QBP to work, he had to give up his knight with 25 KR-Q1, thus losing no time in getting in 26 R-Q8, threatening to queen at once.

Schmidt's 27... Q-R3 threatened to answer 28 R-QB7 by the very effective 28... Q-B1! but Gligoric anticipated the defense with his decisive 28 P-N4! Schmidt had no alternative but to eliminate the passed pawn with 28... Q-B3, though that enabled Gligoric to emerge a piece ahead after 31 RxBch. Schmidt's attempt to recover a piece with 32... Q-Q2 was needless, of course, but 32... Q-B7; 33 R-X1, QxP; 34 B-Bch, K-B3; 35 R/RxP would have been no improvement.

Schmidt played 41... P-B3, but saw no point in continuing, since 42 B-K7 (threatening 43 R/7-Q7 and 44 R/7-Q6) would have either led to a massacre of the Black pawns or exposed the king to a mating net.



Position after 22 Pxd2

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BOOKS

THE OATH

By Elie Wiesel. Translated from French by Marion Wiesel.

Random House. 283 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Edward B. Fiske

ELIE WIESEL is a survivor of two Nazi concentration camps who is best known for his earlier novels dealing with the Holocaust, the systematic extermination of six million Jews during World War II. These works were brilliant artistic successes, yet their creation involved painful ambiguities on the part of the author—the guilt of the survivor, the literary and moral problems of how to deal with the meaning of a tragedy that in its scope and nature is in the final analysis incomprehensible.

Several years ago Wiesel made it known that he would no longer write explicitly about the Holocaust, and his recent works have followed new lines. "Souls on Fire," for instance, is a retelling of Hasidic folk tales.

Wiesel's new novel, while not dealing directly with the Holocaust, is essentially a return to the earlier period. The plot revolves around an old man, Ariele, who as a boy survived a pogrom in his native town of Kolvill in Eastern Europe. The massacre comes about when a group of fanatics blame the Jews of the village for the disappearance of a Christian boy. In order to avoid a bloodbath, Moshe the madman tells the authorities falsely that he murdered the youth. But the momentary anti-Jewish sentiment in the town is too strong, and one by one the local count and other friends of the Jewish community fall away.

Anticipating the destruction that is to follow, Moshe gathers the Jews together and exacts from everyone an oath of silence. "We have been mankind's memory and heart too long," he declares. "Too long we have been other nations' laughingstock. Our stories have either amused or annoyed them. Now we shall adopt a new way: silence." The violence comes, destroying attacker as well as attacked, and only the boy Ariele escapes. For 50 years he bears the burden of his knowledge in silence. He encounters a child who is contemplating suicide because of his inability to come to terms with what his elders have told him of the Holocaust. He breaks his silence to save the child's life.

In many ways "The Oath" is vintage Wiesel. The account of the actual physical attack in the closing pages is as vivid and alarming as anything that he has ever written. The moral figures are his usual group of non-helpers: Moshe the madman, Kaiser, the mute, one-eyed Simla. And his

Mr. Fiske is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on transactions obtained from more than 230 bookstores in 114 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

Week of Jan. 22-28, 1974

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	Midnight Cowboy	James L. T. Pate	1
2	The Day After Tomorrow	Michael Crichton	1
3	The Joy of Sex	Paul H. Benbow	1
4	The Joy of Sex	Paul H. Benbow	1
5	The Joy of Sex	Paul H. Benbow	1
6	The Joy of Sex	Paul H. Benbow	1
7	The Joy of Sex	Paul H. Benbow	1
8	The Joy of Sex	Paul H. Benbow	1
9	The Joy of Sex	Paul H. Benbow	1
10	The Joy of Sex	Paul H. Benbow	1

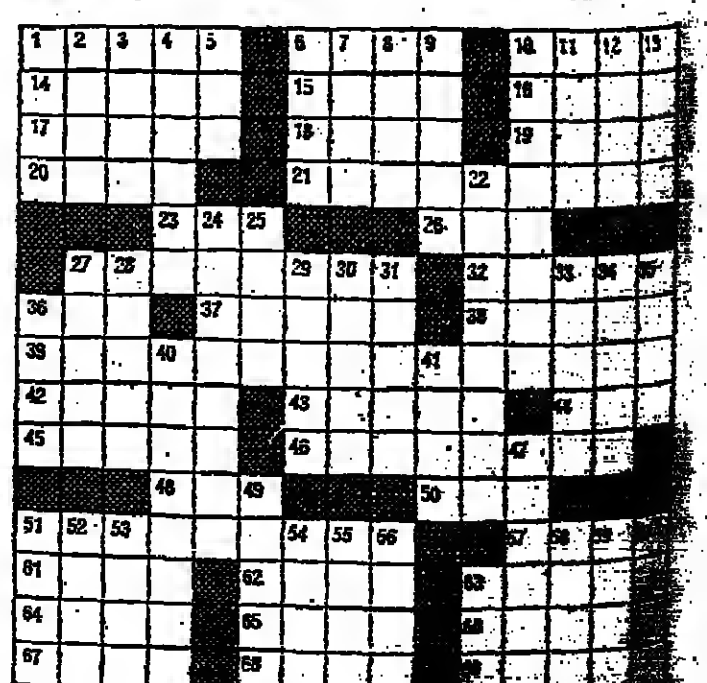
Solution to Friday's Puzzle



CROSSWORD

By Will W.

Across	Down
1 U.S.A. man	36 Existing
6 Pope forte	37 Kind of fee
10 Tooted	38 Pouches
14 Put to shame	39 Secular
15 "Thanks"	40 Piece of
16 Latvian city	41 Simple
17 Island in the Pacific	42 Early Peruvian
18 Wild hog	43 Tight and wide
19 "and out"	44 Lizard
20 Entangle	45 Duck
21 Smothered	46 Kind of weight
22 French season	47 Successful
23 Old exclamation	48 Down
27 Contending	1 Serene
32 Thaw	2 "in one's bonnet"
36 Final	3 "of yore"
37 One of the keys	4 Biblical wife
38 Macaw	5 See 28 across
39 Fairy tale by 5, 10 and 31 Down	6 Talks on and on
42 Slobber	7 Awry
43 Recluse, cockney style	8 Aim
44 Kind of money	9 Gaze
45 "whose hungry mouth is"	10 See 39 across
46 Moderated	11 Some TV shows
48 Half a fly	12 Czech river
	13 Korean and Chinese
	22 "how you slice it..."



DENNIS THE MENACE



كنايم النحل

